

which will result to the wharf below from the deposit of sediment which it will appearance above low-water within the last forty years, was in 1819 about half a mi-

ana and Ohio for money expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning military forces to suppress the rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to visit the State of Indiana, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of money expended by the State of Indiana in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, and paying such State forces as were called into service by the Governor of that State, of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of rebellion against the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint three Commissioners, subject to registration and prescribed by the Secretary of War, at once to examine all the items of expenditures for the suppression of rebellion in Indiana, allowing only proof ofbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for the suppression of rebellion in enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, and paying such troops as were called into service by the Governor, at the request of the President, and the commander commanding the district in which Indiana may at the time have been engaged, or by the express order, consent, or connivance of the Governor, or which may have been employed or used in suppressing rebellion in said State, in the following manner:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in making up said account, for the convenience of the accounting officers of the government, the commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended, respectively, for enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting and paying said troops.

any expenditure or compensation for service at a rate greater than was at the time authorized by the laws of the United States and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War in similar cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as said commissioners shall have made up said account and ascertained

the Auditor, as herein directed, may make written reports thereof, showing the different items of expenditure as hereinbefore stated to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be examined by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and said officers shall audit the said accounts as in ordinary cases; and if from said report it shall appear that any sum remains due to the said State, he shall draw his warrant for the same, payable to the government of said State, and deliver it to him.

said shall before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, be sworn that they will carefully examine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of Indiana, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just, true, and impartial statement thereof, as required by this act. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be de-

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply, in every respect to the State of Ohio, and the same proceedings shall be had for ascertaining the amount due the said State of Ohio as are herein provided for ascertaining the

the payment of such amount, when ascertained under the limitations and restrictions of this act, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect.

Approved, March 29, 1867.

**The Locomotive "America"—
It Receives the First Prize at
the Paris Exposition.**
"Carleton" writes as follows from Paris
to the Boston Journal:
The locomotive, appropriately named
"America," contributed by the Grant com-

same pattern as the best passenger engines in the United States, and admirably finished. It is the great attraction of the exhibition to machinists. It is interesting to stand in the shed and hear the remarks of the men in blue blouses—the engineers and workmen who flock to see it—a locomotive so unlike those of Europe—so seemingly light and so sym-

An Englishman objected to the shelter on the ground that the engineer, if allowed to sit under a shed, would be more likely to get asleep than if obliged to face the

take a one hundred mile ride on a cold December day, with the sleet cutting his face and the northeast wind whistling through his hair, he might change his mind.

The proprietors of the locomotive deserve great credit for their spirit in sending this specimen of American mechanism at a large outlay of money, not expecting

The jury on locomotives came to a decision yesterday on the merits of the different machines. The competition is great. England has a large number

Russia have three or four each. The Austrian members of the jury took exception to the "America," because it was so light in some of its parts, and also to the amount of polish to the iron work, which they thought was more for show than utility. They claimed that the lightness of some of the machinery was a sacrifice of strength to beauty. But fortunately

the English member of the jury is well informed on locomotive engines, and he explained that the railroads in America are of an entirely different construction from European roads; that the country is new, and the roads cheaply built, and the ties are subject to displacement from frost, that to ride over rough roads there must be elasticity in the

difficulties to contend with wholly unknown to Europeans that, taking all things into consideration, the American locomotive was superior to any other in the exhibition. His arguments were so convincing that the other jurors gave way and awarded the gold medal to the "America." This is a great triumph, and has been achieved through the intelligence

Unfortunately I have not his name, but he is thoroughly conversant with American railways and American engineering, and, though his own country is one of the largest competitors, he has been strenuous for justice, and has succeeded in obtaining it for the United States. This is a good beginning, and, if the other countries really were so honest, how soon would they all be doing the same?

A wag in New York, seeing a man driving a tack into a card, through the letter "t" of the word "Boston" printed on it, seized the letter and exclaimed: "What a tack!"

Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Col. Crosby and Dr. Asch, left this city for Galveston yesterday. Col. Sawtelle and Generals Porter and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, were with the party, and

end going as far as the two Grande-
| O. Crescent, 1814

